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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE  
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Prices (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$13.  
per annum.

No. 16,886.

號八十月六年七十壹百九千壹英

SONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1917.

日丁大歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

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SCOTCH WHISKY.**  
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**A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
Tel. 616.



**NOTICE.**  
ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to Register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of  
Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Fee for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

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**WEEK DAYS**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

**NIGHT CARS**  
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
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an hour.

**SUNDAY**  
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

**NIGHT CARS on Week Days.**

**SATURDAY**  
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Building,  
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Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Compendore order  
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General Manager.

**THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER  
EVER ISSUED UNDER  
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.**

**The Chinese Mail**

華字日報

THE LADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.  
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.  
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KOWLOON BAY.

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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS  
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Telephone 482.  
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The infallible insect repeller.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.  
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## PURE Manila ROPE

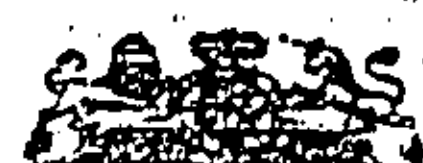
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Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

**Shewar, Tomes & Co. General Managers.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE  
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The best preventative of

**INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.**

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(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
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over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNOR ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 424.  
Shipyard: Shun-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.  
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING YI, Manager.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —  
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —  
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SUTHERFIELD & SONS  
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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

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MANAGER.

## PEAK HOTEL.

ADMISSIBLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

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P. O. PEUSTER,  
Manager.

## TO THOSE GOING AWAY

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by subscribing to

## "THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

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ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE  
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FROM \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### THE WESTERN FRONT. BRITISH FIGHTING AROUND LENS.

LONDON, June 27.  
Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states that strong battle patrols are maintaining an aggressive contact with the enemy, to the south and west of Lens, where we continue to gain ground. The right flank of our present advance appears to rest upon the Arras-Lens railway, and the present push extends to beyond Reservoir Hill, otherwise Hill 65. The enemy's resistance can scarcely be called rearguard fighting, since we are apparently pressing the whole of his retiring line. He cannot employ his artillery much because he would probably punish his own infantry equally with ours. The German line now fronts Avion, in which many fires and explosions have been occurring during the past few days.

#### "A SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATION."

The Times Correspondent at Headquarters, referring to the British progress to the south-west of Lens, says that what the official communiqué called a successful minor operation in this region, had the significance of a success beyond its actual dimensions as an advance for it gave us the slopes of Hill 65, the dominating height in this section, which is about 500 yards in front of the British line.

The English troops from the South Midlands took the Hill with little difficulty, although the 58th Division holding it were told that they would be given a rest if they held it. The enemy never came near recapturing the position. On the contrary, the enemy evacuated the whole of a complicated mass of trench lines immediately before and around the Hill, and retreated into the fringes of Lens itself.

#### SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST REPORT.

LONDON, June 27.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
Our artillery, this morning, prevented the development of a counter-attack to the north-west of Fontaine-Croisilles.

We successfully carried out a raid to the west of Oppy.  
Our fire stopped a raid to the south-west of La Bassee.

#### FLANDERS A FORTRESS.

LONDON, June 27.  
A telegram from Amsterdam states that the population of Nenin, which is to the north-east of Messines, have evacuated the town.  
The German General Staff has left Courtrai for Ghent.

The Germans now speak of the British not with dislike but with fear. The whole of Flanders is now like a fortress.

#### SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, June 27.  
The Frankfurter Zeitung states that there has been considerable export of gold recently from Germany, with the object of arresting the fall of the Mark. It is significant that the Berlin Tagblatt is now endorsing the Socialist plan for the immediate introduction of parliamentary government.

#### GERMAN SHIPPING AT ROTTERDAM INCREASING.

LONDON, June 27.  
A telegram from Rotterdam states that 22 German ships from Hamburg and the Baltic have entered the new waterway during the last week. German shipping at Rotterdam is steadily increasing.

#### FRENCH CAPTURE AN IMPORTANT STRONGHOLD.

LONDON, June 27.  
A French communiqué states:—  
The artillery struggle continues very violently in the region of Hurbise.  
Among the organisations we captured on June 25 is a "dragon's lair" which is over 100 metres wide and 300 deep, with many exits and shafts in which machine guns were placed. It constituted an important stronghold and a point of departure for enemy counter-attacks. It contained considerable war material, including nine machine guns, over 300 sets of equipment, many rifles, ammunition, electric searchlights and a dressing station.  
So far we have taken 340 prisoners including nine officers.

LATER.  
A French communiqué reports:—  
The artillery duel was fairly lively in the region of Laffaux Mill, and there has been a violent bombardment of Rheims.

#### RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 27.  
A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—  
Southward of Brezany, the enemy forced his way into our trenches, but a counter-attack compelled him to retire.

There was intense enemy artillery activity in the regions of Potbury, Ribnik and Kotov.

We repulsed a Kurdish attack to the south-east of Erzurum and we occupied enemy trenches at Abshirvan River.

#### THE "BRESLAU" PURSUED BY RUSSIAN SHIPS.

LONDON, June 27.  
A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, states that the cruiser Breslau bombarded, on June 26, the radio station and lighthouse at Tidonisi Island. Some of the Russian warships pursued the Breslau to the Bosphorus.

#### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

#### COSSACK SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PRIMORGE, June 27.  
The Cossacks Congress has passed a resolution of confidence in the Government and has promised its strong support towards ending anarchy and stifling the efforts for a counter-revolution.

#### THE ITALIAN FRONT.

#### AUSTRIANS CLAIM SUCCESS IN SUGANA VALLEY.

LONDON, June 27.  
An Austrian communiqué states:—  
We completely recaptured, after tremendous fighting, the positions to the south of the Sugana Valley which were still in the hands of the enemy. All counter-attacks collapsed. We took 1,800 prisoners.

A Lieutenant named Debedef has been appointed temporary Minister of Marine.

The Government has abolished Courts Martial, substituting permanent Military Courts, for urgent and grave cases.

M. Kerensky, the Minister of War, is touring Nazan and the Caucasian front.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 27.  
Silver is quoted at 80 1/2. There is no demand, but more offering. The market is steady.

(Continued on Page 2.)









## Hughes & Hough

Auctioneers to the Government.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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Bentley's  
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"MEXICO" HONGKONG.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

### FRIDAY,

the 29th June, 1917, at 2 p.m., at No. 1,  
Great George Street, East Point,  
(next door to Ice House).

### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Consisting of—  
Teakwood Sideboard (Bevelled Mirror),  
Teakwood Wardrobes (Double Bevelled  
Mirrors), 2 Brass Fenders and Brasses,  
Teak Overmantel, Copper Kettle, Copper  
Fish Kettle, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 28, 1917. 1917

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

### SATURDAY,

the 30th June, 1917, at  
10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
A COMMISSIONER OF  
HOUSEHOLD LINEN,  
&c., &c.

Consisting of—  
Red Sheets, Cushion Covers, Red  
aprons, Table Cloths and Serviettes,  
Dusters, Glass Cloths, Towels, &c.,  
Also  
A number of Lady's Blouses,  
And  
A quantity of Linen Curtains.  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 28, 1917. 1904

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

### WEDNESDAY,

the 4th July, 1917, commencing  
at 1.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND  
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,  
&c., &c.

As follows:—  
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and  
Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture,  
comprising Double and Single Brass-  
mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bed-  
steads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon,  
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs,  
Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,  
Dinner Services, Groceries, Glass Ware,  
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c.,  
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and  
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated  
Ware, etc.

3 Pianos in good condition, Electric  
Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teak-  
wood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood  
Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, Large  
Hall Clock, etc., etc.

Also  
Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain  
Cigars Cabinet, Enamelled Bath, Brass  
Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second  
hand), Child's Cot, Perambulators,  
etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 28, 1917. 1914

### "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE  
"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS  
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 5/- (cash) per copy.

### THE GIRL WHO COMPLAINS.

A girl can grow too quickly. In her  
teens she should be passing smoothly  
from girlhood to womanhood. She needs  
all her blood for development.

One north-country mother had a  
daughter of fourteen, whom everyone  
turned to look at. She was tall, straight  
and beautiful. All the neighbours praised  
her good looks and charming ways. But  
at home, where there was only her  
mother to see, she was pettish, excitable,  
and restless. She could not sit still.  
She had a poor appetite—except for  
sweets. Instead of being happy to lend  
a hand in the house, she was languid and  
sleazy, trailing upstairs with a hand on  
her back. Soon there began to be days  
when she could not get up. Her cheeks  
and lips were pale, and she was out of  
breath after the least climb.

Someone said to her mother, "That  
girl is anemic. She is making bene-  
fits of blood. If you let her go on,  
you will have an invalid on your hands.  
Give her Dr. Williams' pink pills for  
pale people; they have saved many a  
girl in that state." The mother took the  
hint and in a little while she had her  
reward—a healthy daughter, who was a  
promising woman. Take the hint your-  
self and begin Dr. Williams' pink pills  
to-day. They are obtainable from  
Chemists everywhere, and post free, one  
bottle for \$1.00, 6 for \$5.00 from Dr.  
Williams' Medicine Co., 36 South Street,  
Boston, U.S.A.

The little book, "Plain Talks to  
Women" (free from above address) tells  
women of all ages how to be well; send  
a post card for it.

### AUCTIONS.



### PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the  
letting by Public Auction Sale, to be  
held on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of  
July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of  
the Public Works Department, by Order of  
His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot  
of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road,  
in the Colony of Hongkong, for a  
term of 75 years, with the option of  
renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the  
Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one  
further term of 75 years.

### Particulars of the Lot.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Containing in Acres.	Area in Acres.	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Sq. In.
1.	Between Bowen Road and Bowen Road.	As per plan.	2.0000 (about)	2.0000	270,000	270,000	270,000
2.	Between Bowen Road and Bowen Road.	As per plan.	2.0000 (about)	2.0000	270,000	270,000	270,000

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs.  
JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order  
of the Hongkong Government to sell by  
Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

### TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917,  
at his Sales Rooms,  
DUDDY STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY situate at The Peak  
Hongkong, and being Rural Building  
Lot No. 19.

### Is One Lot

The property consists of—  
The piece or parcel of ground and  
premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The  
Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the  
Colony of Hongkong with an area of  
124,000 square feet and registered in the  
Land Office as Rural Building Lot No.  
19.

The lot is held for the unexpired  
term of a term of 75 years created  
therein by an indenture of Crown Lease  
dated the 23rd day of April 1890.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$25.00.  
For further particulars and conditions  
of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson &  
Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or  
to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 20, 1917. 1748

### The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—  
real, rich, red blood and  
plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life-  
giving, brain-nourishing,  
strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price 2/- 3/- and 4/-

### THE EMPIRE OF THE FUTURE.

### THE FAMOUS SPEECH BY GENERAL SMUTS.

### KINGSHIP AND THE COMMON-WEALTH.

The Speech delivered by General Smuts  
on the occasion of the dinner given in  
his honour in the Royal Gallery of the  
House of Lords last month is thus  
reported in "The Times":—

In responding to the toast of the evening,  
proposed by Lord French, General  
Smuts, who was loudly cheered, referred  
to the stirring times when he and Lord  
Kitchener were opposing commanders in the  
last year of the Boer War. He continued:—

Those were very difficult and strenuous  
days—days in which one learnt many  
valuable lessons, good for all one's life.  
One of the lessons I learned was that  
under the stress of great difficulties such  
as we were then passing through, the only  
things which survived were the simple  
human feelings of loyalty to your fellow  
and feelings of comradeship and  
patriotism which carried you through  
difficulty and privation. We soldiers  
know the extreme value of these simple  
feelings. We know how far they can go,  
and that they can bear the whole weight  
of civilization on themselves. When you  
think that, in addition to this, you have  
the circumstances which you have referred  
to—namely, that that war was carried on  
by both sides in a sportsmanlike spirit  
and in a clean way—then you can see  
how out of that calamity has been pro-  
duced the state of affairs in South Africa  
to-day. You can see how these simple  
human feelings and loyalty and respect  
for your opponent on both sides have led  
to a new basis on which to build the larger  
South Africa we have to-day.

I am sure that in the present "great  
struggle" which is being waged in the  
world you will see the same causes lead-  
ing to a like result. Here you have from  
all parts of the British Empire young men  
gathered on the battlefields of Europe and  
the other fields of war. While your  
statements may be planning great schemes  
of union for the future of the Empire,  
my feeling is that the work is already  
largely done. The spirit of comradeship  
which has been born in this campaign  
and on the battlefields of Europe among  
men from all parts of the Empire will be  
far more powerful than any instrument  
of government we can erect in the future.  
(Cheers.) I feel sure that in after years,  
when we or our successors come to sum-  
up what has happened, there will be  
a good credit balance due to this feeling  
which has been built up and which will  
be the best support for the Empire in the  
future.

Once more, as many ages ago it hap-  
pened under the Roman Emperors, the  
German volcano is in eruption and the  
whole world is shaken. No doubt in this  
great convulsion you are faced in this  
country with the most enormous problems  
which any Government or people has ever  
been called upon to solve, problems of  
world-wide strategy, of man-power, of  
communications, of food supply, problems  
of every imaginable kind and of such  
magnitude that it is almost beyond the  
wit of man to deal with them. It is  
inevitable where you have so many  
difficulties to face that one should forget  
to keep before oneself the situation as a  
whole; and yet this is very necessary. It  
is most essential that even in this  
struggle, even when Europe is looking so  
much before our eyes, we should keep  
before us, and see steadily the problem  
of the whole situation. I would ask you  
not to forget in these times the British  
Commonwealth of nations. Europe will  
not continue to loom so much in view as  
it does at present. (Cheers.)

I want to say a few words to-night  
on this subject because I think there is a  
tendency to forget some of the aspects of  
the question with which we are now con-  
fronted. This is one of the reasons why  
I am glad that an Imperial Conference  
is called at this time. It is apparently a  
very inopportune moment, but the calling  
together of the Conference has helped to  
turn attention once more to that aspect  
of the whole situation which is so impor-  
tant to us. It is not only Europe we have  
to consider, but the future of the great  
Commonwealth to which we all belong.

This Commonwealth is peculiarly com-  
plicated. It is scattered over the whole  
world. It is not a compact territory and  
it is dependent for its very existence on  
world-wide communications—communica-  
tions which must be maintained or this  
Empire goes to pieces.

Having dealt with the geographical  
situation, General Smuts proceeded:—  
There remains the difficult question of  
the constitutional adjustment and rela-  
tions of the British Empire. At a  
junction when we give some time back  
to the Empire, I am sure that the  
representatives of all these peoples and

reference, I said rather critically that I  
did not think it was a matter in which  
we could follow precedent, and I hope  
you will bear with me to-night if I say  
a few words on that theme. I think that  
we are inclined to make mistakes in  
thinking about this group of nations to  
which we belong, because too often we  
think about it as one State. We are not  
a State. The British Empire is much  
more than a State. I think the very  
expression "Empire" is misleading, be-  
cause it makes people think that we  
are one community, to which the word  
"Empire" can appropriately be applied.  
Germany is an Empire, Rome was an  
Empire, India is an Empire. But we  
are a system of nations. We are not a  
State, but a community of States and  
nations. We are far greater than any  
Empire which has ever existed, and by  
using this ancient expression we really  
disguise the main fact that our whole  
position is different, and that we are not  
one State or nation or empire, but a whole  
world by ourselves, consisting of many  
nations, of many States, and all sorts of  
communities, under one flag.

We are a system of States, and not,  
I think, a stationary system, but a system  
always going forward, to new destinies.  
Take the position of that system to-day.  
Here you have the United Kingdom with  
a number of Crown Colonies. Besides  
that, you have large Protectorates like  
Egypt, an Empire by itself. Then you  
have a great dependency like India, also  
an Empire by itself, where civilization  
has existed from time immemorial. We  
are trying to see how East and West can  
work together. These are enormous prob-  
lems; but beyond them, we come to the  
so-called Dominions, almost independent  
in government themselves, which have  
been evolved on the principle of a Euro-  
pean constitutional system into almost  
independent States, but who all belong to  
this community of nations, which I prefer  
to call "the British Commonwealth of  
Nations."

You can see that no political ideas  
which we have evolved in the past will  
apply to this world which is comprised in  
the British Empire; and any name we  
have yet found for this group is insuffi-  
cient. The man who will find a proper  
name for this system will, I think, do  
great service to the Empire.

The question is, how are you going to  
provide for the future government of this  
Commonwealth? An entirely new prob-  
lem is presented. If you want to see  
how great it is, you must indulge in  
comparison. Look at the United States.  
There you find what is essentially one  
nation, not perhaps in the fullest sense,  
but what is more and more growing into  
one nation; one big state consisting, no  
doubt, of separate parts, but all linked  
up into one big continuous area. The  
United States had to solve the problem  
which this presented, and they discovered  
the federal solution—a solution which  
provides subordinate treatment for the  
subordinate parts, but one national  
Federal Government and Parliament for  
the whole. Compare with that state the  
common system which is comprised in  
the British Empire. You can see at once  
that a solution which has been found  
practicable in the case of the United  
States will never work in the case of an  
enormous system such as we are trying  
to work out for the world.

What I feel in regard to all the empires  
of the past, and even in regard to the  
United States, is that the effort has always  
been towards forming one nation—always  
one nation. All the empires we have  
known in the past and that exist to-day  
are founded on the idea of assimilation,  
of trying to force human material into one  
mould. Your whole idea and basis is  
entirely different. (Cheers.) You do not  
want to standardize the nations of the  
British Empire; you want to develop them  
towards a greater nationality. These com-  
munities, the offspring of the Mother  
Country, or territories like my own, which  
have been annexed after the vicissitudes  
of war, must not be moulded in any one  
pattern. You want them to develop on  
the principle of self-government, and  
therefore your whole idea is different from  
anything that has ever existed before.  
That is the fundamental fact we have to  
bear in mind—that this British Common-  
wealth of nations does not stand for  
standardization or conventionalization, but  
for the fuller, richer, and more various  
life of all the nations comprised in it.

Even the nations which have fought  
against us, like my own, must feel that  
their interests, their language, their  
religion, are as safe and as secure under  
the British flag as those of the children  
of your own households and your own  
blood. It is only in proportion as this  
is realized, that you will fulfil the true  
mission which is yours. (Cheers.)

Therefore, it seems to me that there is  
only one solution, and that is a solution  
applied by our past traditions—the tradi-  
tions of freedom, self-government, and of  
the fullest development.

The question arises, how are you going  
to keep this Commonwealth of Nations  
together? If there is to be this enormous  
development towards a more varied and  
richer life among the nations, how are  
you going to keep them together? It  
seems to me that there are two potent  
factors that you must rely upon for the  
future. The first is your hereditary  
kingship. (Cheers.) I have seen some  
speculation recently in the newspapers  
about the position of the kingship in this  
country—speculations by people who, I  
am sure, have not thought of the vicis-  
situdes that are at stake. You cannot  
make a republic of the British Common-  
wealth of Nations.

If you had to elect a President, he  
would have to be a President not only here  
in these islands, but all over the British  
Empire in India, and in the Dominions.  
The President who would be really  
representative of all these peoples and

have you would be facing an absolutely  
insoluble problem. (Cheers.) The theory  
of the Constitution is that the King is  
not your King, but the King of all of us,  
ruling over every part of the whole  
Commonwealth of the nations of the  
Empire; and if his place should be taken  
by anybody else then that somebody will  
have to be elected under a process which  
will pass the wit of man to devise. Let  
us be thankful for mercies. We have a  
kingship here which is really not very  
different from a hereditary republic. I  
am sure that more and more in the future  
the trend will be in that direction, and  
I shall not be surprised to see the time  
come when our Royal princes, instead of  
getting their consorts from among the  
princesses of Central Europe, will go for  
them to the Dominions and the outlying  
portions of the British Empire. (Laughter  
and loud cheers.)

Speaking of the present system of  
Imperial Conferences, General Smuts said  
it would be necessary to devise better  
machinery for common consultation than  
we had at present. So far, we had relied  
on Imperial Conferences which met once  
in every four years or thereabouts. How-  
ever useful had been the work which had  
been done at these Conferences, they had  
not, in his opinion, been a complete  
success. It would be necessary to devise  
better means of achieving our ends. A  
precedent had now been laid down of  
calling together the Dominion Prime  
Ministers and representatives from the  
Empire of India to the Imperial Cabinet.  
They had seen a statement made by Lord  
Curzon that it was the intention of the  
Government to perpetuate this system in  
the future. Although they would have to  
wait for a complete explanation of the  
scheme from the Government, yet it was  
clear that in an institution like that they  
had a better instrument of common con-  
sultation than they had in the old  
Imperial Conference, which met only  
every four years and which discussed a  
number of subjects which were not really  
of first-rate importance.

What was necessary was there should  
be called together the most important  
rulers of the Empire, say, once a year,  
to discuss matters which concerned all  
parts of the Empire in common, and in  
order that causes of friction and mis-  
understanding might be removed. We  
needed a meeting like that in order to  
lay down a common policy in common  
matters for the Empire, and to determine  
the true orientation of our common  
Imperial policy. There was, for instance,  
foreign policy on which the fate of the  
Empire might from time to time depend.  
Some such method of procedure must  
lead to very important results and very  
great changes. They could not settle a  
common foreign policy for the whole of  
the British Empire without changing that  
policy very much from what it had been  
in the past, because the policy would  
have to be, for one thing, far simpler.

In the other parts of the Empire they  
did not understand diplomatic business. If  
our foreign policy was going to rest not  
only on the basis of our Cabinet here, but,  
finally, on the whole of the British  
Empire, it would have to be a simpler  
policy, a more intelligible policy, and a  
policy which would in the end lead to  
less friction and greater safety. No one  
would dispute the supremacy of the  
Imperial Parliament. They would always  
look upon the British Government as the  
senior partner in the concern. But the  
Imperial policy would always be subject  
to the principles laid down from time to  
time at the meetings of the Imperial  
Conference. Such a policy would, he  
thought, in the long run be safer and  
surer for the Empire as a whole.

He also thought it would lead to greater  
publicity. After the great catastrophe  
which had overtaken Europe, nations in  
future would want to know more about  
that foreign policy. He was sure that the  
after effects of a change like this, although  
it looked a simple change, were going to  
be very important, not only for the  
Commonwealth of nations, but for the  
world as a whole. He thought that far  
too much stress had been laid in the past  
on the instruments of government. People  
were inclined to forget that the world  
was growing more democratic, and  
that public opinion and the forces finding  
expression in public opinion were going to  
be far more powerful than they had been  
in the past. Where they built up a  
common patriotism and a common ideal  
the instrument of government would not  
be a thing that mattered so much as the  
spirit which actuated the whole spirit of  
government.

That, General Smuts continued, seems  
to be your mission. You talk of an  
Imperial mission. I think the British  
Empire has only one mission, and  
that is a mission for liberty and a  
mission for greater self-development.  
You represent the only system in history  
in which a large number of nations has  
been living in unity. You talk about a  
league of nations. You are the only  
league of nations that has ever existed.  
If the lines I am sketching here are  
correct, you are going to be even more  
a great league of nations in the future;  
and if you are true to your old traditions  
of self-government and freedom and the  
truth to those views of your future, you  
must exercise the greater and a far more  
beneficial influence on the history of man-  
kind than you have ever done before. I  
pray that we may have the clearest of  
vision and of purpose and the strength of  
will in the coming days which will be  
even more necessary than strength of  
arms. It will depend largely upon us  
whether in the present struggle the great  
prize is achieved, or whether the world  
shall once more be plunged into disaster.  
The prize is within our grasp; if we have  
the strength of soul to see the thing  
through until victory crowns the efforts  
of our brave men in the field. (Loud  
cheers.)

### INTIMATIONS



VOICESTART: "We want to go to the front, once, Sir!"  
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ALL FORMS OF  
GOUT, RHEUMATISM,  
GRAVEL, CALCULI,  
AND ALL AFFECTIONS  
OF THE URINARY  
SYSTEM.

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## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE DUTCH POTATO-LADEN LIGHTERS.

## MOUNTED POLICE CHARGE A MOB.

ROTTERDAM, June 27.—There were noisy scenes in the neighbourhood of the lighters which are laden with potatoes for export. Mounted and foot police charged the mob who were demanding the distribution of the tubers.

LATER.—The total amount of potatoes pillaged on June 24 did not exceed a hundred weight, nor did they form part of the consignment to Great Britain.

The populace however, continue to crowd the wharves, watching the potatoes from the country to the ships. There were some fresh disturbances yesterday.

## GERMAN COMPENSATION TO HOLLAND FOR LOST SHIPS.

THE HAGUE, June 27.—It is officially announced that Germany has agreed to make a number of ships, now in the Dutch East Indies, a value equivalent of the seven vessels torpedoed on February 23rd. Germany also compensates the crews of the lost ships.

## FRENCH AND RUSSIANS SURROUND ATHENS.

## A RESERVIST DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, June 27.—A telegram from Athens states that the reservist demonstrators on June 24 cheered Germany and General Mackensen and tried to spread the report that Salonika had fallen. The Allied troops arrived within four hours, the French and Russians with artillery encircling the city.

M. Jomart, minister of the situation in the Peloponnese is possibly preventing the export of curiats.

## DEMANDS ON GREECE.

ATHENS, June 27.—The French authorities have demanded that M. Zaimis shall dismiss the Chief of Police, and punish the organisers of the demonstration which took place on June 23.

## GENERAL PETAIN ON THE GERMAN PEACE RUSS.

PARIS, June 27.—General Petain, Chief of the French General Staff, in a striking article in the *Bulletin des Armes*, says that Germany, having failed to obtain peace by force, is at present scheming to secure it by a ruse, including the formula "no conquests," which the German Socialists are spreading abroad, although the same Socialists at home have refused to condemn the Government's plan to dominate Europe. Germany still maintains these preposterous aims without having the honesty to admit them.

## THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, June 27.—Senor Dato, in a statement justifying martial law, declares that certain foreign correspondents are implicated in the revolutionary movement. He also states that the censorship of newspapers is essential because of their distorted views on the international situation, which is incompatible with neutrality, which Spain refuses to abandon.

## A SWISS COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

BERNE, June 27.—A Commission in connection with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been appointed. It consists of the President of the Swiss Confederation, M. Schulthess, the Vice-President, M. Calonder and M. Ador, a member of the National Council.

## APOLOGY TO GERMAN MINISTER IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, June 27.—An apology has been tendered to the German Minister for the recent stone-throwing at the German Consulate, at Geneva.

## ALEXANDRIA COTTON EXCHANGE CLOSED.

ALEXANDRIA, June 28.—The Cotton Exchange is closed until June 30.

## EIGHT V.C. AWARDS.

LONDON, June 27.—The *Gazette* announces eight Victoria Cross awards.

Lieut. R. G. Combe, of the Canadian Army, was awarded the distinction for conspicuous gallantry in leading an attack which reached its objective with five men. He collected others and repeatedly charged. He took 80 prisoners and secured his objective before he was himself killed.

Lance-Corporal J. Welsh, of the Buffs, after killing one in a severe hand-to-hand struggle, chased and captured four of the enemy with only an empty revolver in his possession. He kept four machine-guns firing for five hours by his daring initiative.

Sergeant Major F. Brooks, of the Oxfordshire and Bucks regiments, single-handed captured a machine-gun which was holding up an attack, killing two of the gun's crew. He turned the machine on the enemy, thus ensuring the success of the attack.

Private Tom Fraser of the York-shires, despite being wounded twice and exhausted conveyed a most important message to a front line trench, which proved most valuable at a critical time.

## THE KING AND THE FLEET.

LONDON, June 27.—The Press Bureau announces that the King has sent a message to Admiral Sir David Beatty congratulating him on the high standard of the Grand Fleet. His Majesty said that the preparedness of the Navy never stood in higher estimation of friend or foe.

Admiral Beatty replied, assuring His Majesty of the Navy's unwavering loyalty and devotion.

## BY-ELECTION AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, June 27.—A by-election in the Abercromby division of Liverpool will be necessary owing to Colonel R. G. W. Chubb's election to the Peerage.

The new Federation of Discharged Sailors and Soldiers, which Mr. J. M. Hogg, M.P., and Mr. W. M. Pringle, M.P., organised, has seized the opportunity to run the ex-soldier, Mr. Frank Hughes, who is Managing Director of the *Merchant Service*, *Becken*, and who fought at Mons, as a candidate, in opposition to Lord Derby's son, Lord Stanley, chiefly as a protest against the re-enlistment of discharged soldiers.

Mr. Hughes has been voicing other popular discontents, notably: food profiteering, the decreased supply of the workmen's beer and the prohibition of racing, but his candidature is in no way connected with the pacifists. He claims to have the solid Jewish vote.

The Liberals, Unionists and Nationalists, however, are supporting Lord Stanley, who has been twice wounded in the war. They protest that the signatures to Mr. Hughes' nomination include eleven naturalised aliens.

LATER.—Mr. Lloyd George has wired to Lord Stanley wishing him success in his candidature for Abercromby.

The Premier said: "As a soldier who fought in some of the fiercest battles in France, you are well fitted to see justice done to our gallant soldier."

## THE PRICE OF COTTON.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Renewed foreign, domestic and trade buying has advanced the price of cotton from 80 to 95 points. The price for July delivery has reached 26.91 which is a new high record, but the market reacted on realisations. It closed however, 50 to 70 points higher.

## THE WAR AND RACING.

LONDON, June 28.—A decision in favour of a partial resumption of racing is expected forthwith.

The following horses have left Newmarket for India: Stopwatch, Cornal, Bedstead and Francis Armand, and will be joined on board by Tagamoor, Mazboob, Shilborne, Foolish Fancy, Royal Bank and Pretentious.

## RECRUITS FOR THE RUMANIAN ARMY.

JASSY, June 28.—Many contingents of Rumanians from Transylvania and Bukovina, whom General Brusiloff took prisoner last year, have enrolled in the Rumanian Army and have taken the oath of fidelity to the King of Rumania amid stirring scenes.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## SUCCESSFUL BRITISH OPERATION.

LONDON, June 27.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We gained all our objectives in last night's operation north-westward of Fontaine-les-Croisilles. Our losses were slight.

We drove off two strong counter-attacks and extended our gains south-west of Lens. We captured prisoners astride the Souchez River on a two-mile front and a depth of 1,000 yards and occupied the village of La Coulotte.

We brought down two and drove down three enemy aeroplanes. One of ours is missing.

## CEASELESSLY WORRYING THE HUNS.

## FIGHTING AROUND LENS.

LONDON, June 27.—Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing tonight, reports:—Fighting continued throughout the day in the neighbourhood of Lens, where the Germans continue to yield ground under British and Canadian pressure. We carried the village of Lecolette and established our line well beyond in the direction of Lievin.

The Germans carried out much destructive and obstructive work there. They are fast reducing Lens to a vast mass of rubble. Nevertheless, there are no definite indications of the enemy's intention to abandon the town, notwithstanding their unceasing and costly efforts. The enemy is believed to have established new defensive positions in the ruined streets, and there are perfect nests of machine-guns everywhere.

Meanwhile, we are steadily extending our "comb" formation around the environs of this bulging centre further south. Our operation this morning beyond the Hindenburg line, near Fontaine-les-Croisilles, is reported to have been completely successful, and considerably improved our position over a front of about 1,000 yards. We took a good batch of prisoners and machine-guns.

Thus, we are continuing the policy of ceaselessly worrying the Huns; striking him here and there so that he never knows where the next blow will fall.

## THE GERMAN CASUALTIES ON THE WEST FRONT.

LONDON, June 27.—Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says it is known that between 90 and 100 enemy divisions have been withdrawn from battle since the beginning of the Anglo-French April offensive. A safe calculation is that they suffered a quarter of a million casualties. One hundred and fifty-five German divisions are now in France compared with 147 in April.

## THE DISPOSITION OF THE DIVISIONS.

PARIS, June 27.—Le *Globe* estimates that 51 German divisions oppose the British front of 140 kilometres, and 102 face the French on 370 kilometres. Thus the Germans are twice as strong against the British.

## PRISONERS-OF-WAR.

## QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED.

LONDON, June 27.—Reuter learns that the Anglo-German War Prisoners Conference at The Hague was decided upon with a view of avoiding the delays inseparable from correspondence through intermediaries, and the consequent hardships to prisoners whom it is desired to benefit.

The following questions will be discussed at the conference:—The resumption and extension of the repatriation of combatant civilian prisoners under existing agreements. The transfer of combatant prisoners to neutral countries in addition to Switzerland. The internment of civilian prisoners in neutral countries. The more expeditious and satisfactory delivery of prisoners' parcels. Punishment of prisoners. Repatriation of prisoners. Delays and failures in reporting the capture of prisoners.

## LORD DERBY AND REPRISALS.

LONDON, June 22.—Continuing his speech in the House of Lords, Lord Derby said:—The Government had given the military authorities an absolutely free hand in the use of their aircraft in order best to secure for us military success. "Everything possible was being done at present to secure the defence of the country against aircraft. There was the closest possible co-operation between the Army and Navy."

Referring to the question of the warning of air-raids, Lord Derby stated that a conference of naval, military and civil authorities held that day unanimously agreed that the giving of a warning might do more harm than good.

He added:—The idea of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth in the massacring of women and children was absolutely repulsive to the British nation.

## MADAME STEINHEIL MARRIES A BRITISH NOBLEMAN.

LONDON, June 27.—Lord Abinger, to-day, marries Madame Desengue, who, as Madame Steinheil, was the central figure in a sensational trial in Paris in 1908.

## THE MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

## CONDEMNATION OF INEFFICIENCY.

LONDON, June 28.—The report of the Mesopotamia Commission, constituting another historic war document, was issued to-night as a Blue Book of 188 pages. It deals comprehensively with the operations from the time of origin, through the various stages of the advance to Bagdad, the incidental happenings, and examines at length questions which have given rise to public criticism. The main report, embodying findings, conclusions and recommendations, is signed by all the Commissioners except Commander Wedgwood, M.P., who presented a dissenting report.

The Commissioners find that the expedition was a justifiable military enterprise, but the division of responsibility between the India Office and the Indian Government in connection therewith was unwarrantable. The scope of the expedition's objective was never sufficiently defined in advance. The report criticises the Commander-in-Chief, as their representatives, for their failure periodically to visit Mesopotamia. The advance to Bagdad in October, 1915, was an offensive movement based on political and military miscalculations. It was attempted with tired and insufficient forces, and the inadequate preparation resulted in the Kut disaster. The "weightiest share of the responsibility for the untoward advance lies with Sir John Nixon, whose confident optimism was the main cause of the decision."

Others responsible in order of sequence were Lord Hardinge (Viceroy), General Sir Beauchamp Duff (Commander-in-Chief), General Sir E. Barrow (the Military Secretary to the India Office), Mr. Austin Chamberlain, and the War Committee of the Cabinet. The Commission points out that the last two are responsible as political heads who cannot secure complete immunity through adopting the wrong advice of expert subordinates. The general argument and equipment were quite insufficient to meet the needs, and the whole system of the commissariat was badly organised during the period of the Indian Government responsibility. Though there was no general breakdown at Simla, the authorities bestowed, meagre attention and illiberal treatment to the Expedition's wants during 1914-15.

The supply of reinforcements was insufficient in connection with the advance to Bagdad and the Kut relief operations. The Indian military authorities insufficiently realised from the first the paramount importance of river and railway transport in Mesopotamia. Their responsibility was grave. Sir John Nixon was responsible for recommending the 1915 advances with insufficient transport and equipment. The transport shortage at the beginning of 1916 rendered the Kut relief operations fatal.

Dealing with the medical provision the Commissioners declare that this was insufficient from the beginning, and ultimately resulted in a lamentable breakdown after the battles of 1915-16, and the most lamentable and severe suffering.

The Commissioners find that Surgeon-General Hathaway showed unforgotten fitness for his office. Lord Hardinge was generally responsible by virtue of his position as Viceroy. The Commissioners proceed to say that more severe censure must be passed upon the Commander-in-Chief in India, who not only failed to closely superintend the adequacy of the medical provision, but until the Viceroy's superior authority forced him, declined to notice rumours which were true.

The Commission, in apportioning blame to the Indian Government for inefficiency in the management of the Mesopotamian campaign, recognise their anxieties in other quarters. The Commissioners declare, that, notwithstanding a period of reverses, the success of the campaign as a whole was remarkable. They assert, that in many parts of the world in which the Allies have been engaged, no more substantial results and solid victories have been achieved than in Mesopotamia. In conclusion the report seriously censures the Indian Government for the lack of knowledge, and foresight shown in the inadequacy of preparations and the lack of readiness to recognise the supply deficiencies.

## GERMAN COURIERS AND THEIR LUGGAGE.

CHRISTIANA, June 27.—The newspapers state that Baron von Rautenfels possessed a German courier passport. His luggage was sealed with lead bearing the German Foreign Office stamp, and was addressed to the German Legation, whose couriers have been abusing the immunity from luggage inspection since February. The Legation has not attempted a disavowal of the courier or the contents of the luggage, but refused to send a representative when the police opened the trunks.

Two thousand letters, each describing at length a solution of the submarine menace, have been received by the Consular Board of the United States Navy Board.

## SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

May 2.

THE SOUTH EDINBURGH EDITION.

On all sides the South Edinburgh bye-election episode is admitted to have been a trial of strength between the Asquith and Lloyd George sections of the Liberal party. The "Scotsman" and "Glasgow Herald" on the one hand frankly regret the action of the Liberal Executive in throwing over Sir George McCrue, the Government nominee, in favour of Sir Edward Barrett, the champion of the Front Opposition Bench. On the other hand, the "Dundee Advertiser" and the "Edinburgh Evening News" acclaim the result as a victory of "free and independent electors" over the Whip's room. The comments of the "Advertiser" are illustrative of the heated spirit aroused.—Mr. Lloyd George was extremely anxious to secure the return of Sir George McCrue, as he wanted to make him Chief Whip. He thought that through Sir George's agency the strong backbone of Scottish Liberalism could be secured to himself and his immediate supporters. Then follows the avowal: "The fact that Mr. J. W. Gulland, the Chief Whip of the Asquith Liberals, has hitherto dominated the Scottish representation was a strong factor: the lesson of South Aberdeen, where the Lloyd George section was outmanoeuvred, made it very imperative that they should secure a seat in Edinburgh to suit their purpose." And the "Advertiser" closes by glorifying the victory of Mr. Gulland and the "Asquith school."

The negotiations in South Edinburgh were described on both sides as "intrigues" as "wirepullings," as "counter-minings," phrases which show that the outlook in Northern Liberalism is distinctly stormy. At the next General Election, it is prophesied the main fight between the two sections will take place here: and the friends of Mr. Asquith are congratulating themselves on having won the first two trials of strength.

An amusing play of wits is reported from the House of Commons between Mr. Jeremiah MacVeagh and Mr. Bonar Law. In reply to a question Mr. Bonar Law explained that Major Lyell had not given up his seat for South Edinburgh and Sir George McCrue had not resigned from the Scottish Local Government Board. "Does it amount to this," inquired Mr. MacVeagh, whose first question had evidently been meant to prepare the ground for the second, "that neither of them will resign anything, and if so, will the right-hon. gentleman give any hint as to the nationality of these two cautious gentlemen?" "I don't know," replied Mr. Bonar Law, "but I don't think they are Irish"—whereupon the Nationalists cheered hilariously, and even Sir Edward Carson's grim features relaxed into a smile.

## POLICE AND JOCKS.

The Scottish troops are particular favourites with the French people, who remember the Auld Alliance between the two countries, and that once upon a time the French Kings were surrounded by a Scottish Bodyguard. The French "poules" also quickly fraternise with the "Jocks," finding in them qualities and virtues that appear somewhat strange to us here at home. Mr. Eugene Tardieu, in the "Echo de Paris," hints at the welcome he found among them. "There are shades of British cordiality," he remarks. "A Frenchman always takes some time to understand that all the reserve, discretion, and timidity, which he takes for coldness—of the English may hold real sympathy and deep loyalty. But he finds himself at once at home with the more hale and open expression of Scottish cordiality. In the Army of our Allies, if good humour may be taken as their daily bully-buff, the Scottish smile may be considered as the rum ration. Just as our 'poules' like to see our 'cadets de Gascogne' add spice to the daily records of heroism, so among our British friends it is the Scots who provide the pepper."

## THE EXTERNAL BURN.

We have a very miscellaneous set of fellows at the front—men from the timber lands, men from the Tropics, men from the far-off Northern wastes, men who have exchanged globe rostrum and divinity school for the mud and the gun; writes Lechlan MacLellan Watt, C.F., from France. And their old interests colour their present spheres wonderfully. Many a chat I have had with one who, full of trust and sympathy, carries his well-thumbed Keats in his pocket and in his heart. And sometimes, on unexpected topics, a controversy will spring up suddenly. Like a blast down a narrow glen. One day after a hot time in a hot corner, two officers got into an argument on a peculiarly Scottish theme. "Hump! norted one of them; 'Burns! Who could stand him? A man without the slightest element of ordinary morality! Then 'the other' cried aloud, 'No! No! 'Ye dinna' test literature by crudeness.' 'Gin 'ye did, whaur's yer Peimie?' 'David! Weel, I wile, Rabbie would see them aye! 'Tis aye in a minute. 'Gin literature's only to be read and valued if written by the absolutely perfect,' your 'Golden Treasury' would be a very sma' book."

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HONGKONG.

## GROWTH OF ESSEN.

## MUNITION WORK AT KRUPP'S.

## A GERMAN ACCOUNT.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* devotes to Krupp's Works at Essen two articles of the series on the German "Home Front," by the war correspondent, Herr Adolf Koster. The articles consist mainly of carefully censored descriptions of the manufacture of munitions, but some of the passages on the development of Krupp's are interesting. The concern is described as having been in time of peace "a kingdom of work," but as having become in time of war "the greatest private undertaking of the country, which renders Germany the most important services."

Herr Koster writes:—

"This private undertaking represents to-day a Labour Army of at least two corps—picked troops from Germany's Home Army, admittedly superior in quality to many armies of our enemies, and well provided in many victories on water and on land. Krupp's to-day is half-nationalized, like every large private undertaking. Under the standardizing pressure which weighs upon our economic life much that is universal has been gained, and this tendency will not cease after the war."

"The number of Krupp workmen and officials has grown mightily since the autumn of 1914. In quality the workers and officials are necessarily different from what they once were. The Field Army with its claims has made a big inroad on personnel, especially at the beginning of the war. To-day women constitute one-fourth of the whole personnel; a strong Women's Division helps to maintain the largest German private undertaking. The women work in the offices and in the work-shops, many of them not far from the furnaces. The managers express high appreciation of their achievements, especially in the work-shops."

"In addition to the difficulties of supplying personnel there have from time to time been certain difficulties in supplying material. Until the outbreak of war two-thirds of the ores that were used came from abroad. But in spite of all these difficulties the concern has grown constantly, and there has been no falling off in the quality of its work."

Krupp's was at Essen always a town itself. During the war this town has grown in American fashion far beyond the frontiers of Essen. Many thousands of acres of ground that lay unworked are now covered with sheds of iron and glass, with red factories, and wooden barns for the thousands of workmen who have poured in, and find nowhere to live in

the town. While the politicians talk of peace, whole munition towns are growing out of the earth, here in Essen as in other parts of the German Empire. New sheds are constantly accommodating new masses of workmen, whose services have been made available by the Auxiliary Service Law. "This is our Hindenburg programme," said the director, as he pointed to a brand new shed, from which one could hear the music of the lathe. One shakes one's head over the question what is to become of these establishments if peace breaks out tomorrow.

In his second article Herr Koster describes the scene at dinner-time, when the munition workers were visiting the Savings Bureau to subscribe to the War Loan.

A foreman's wife subscribes £100. Another woman wants to talk over any advance, which is gladly given for loan purposes. A white-haired old woman comes with all that she possesses, except 15s. The total is only £15, but she says that she has read in the newspapers that the war will be over in the summer, and so she can risk it."

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## PROVISIONAL MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

A member submitting a provisional Medical Certificate must see that the Certificate covers the date of any Patrol, or other duty, from which he has been absent by reason of the illness in respect of which the certificate is obtained.

## STENOGRAPHS.

P.C. 760-Beltan is dismissed.

## BOARD COMMITTEE.

The Board Committee will meet at Headquarters' Club on Tuesday, July 3rd, at 6 p.m.

(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS,

Acting D.S.P. (R.)

## ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

## No. 1 HONGKONG V.A.D.

Owing to sudden illness, the lecture and drill to be given at the Military Hospital tomorrow (Friday) has been indefinitely postponed.

W. WILKINSON,

Adjutant & Hon. Sec.



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## SHIPPING

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AM OY, WEI HAI WEI, CHEE FOO & TIENTSIN, HUEK HOW .....		June 30, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI .....	CHENAN	July 3, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI .....	ANET	July 8, Daylight.
SHANGHAI .....	YU NGUOCH	July 14, Daylight.

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STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
HAITAN.....	Capt. A. E. Hodgins.....	TUESDAY, 3rd July at 12 Noon.
HAIHONG.....	Capt. J. W. Evans.....	FRIDAY, 6th July at 12 Noon.

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**FORMOSAN LINE.**—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via  
Swatow and Amoy.  
"KALJO MARU" Sunday, 1st July, at Noon.  
"SOSEHU MARU" Thursday, 5th July, at 9 a.m.  
{ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.  
\* Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

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**BOMBAY LINE.**—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore,  
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For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI.....	ESANG.....	SATURDAY, June 30, Daylight
SANDAKAN.....	MAUSANG.....	SATURDAY, June 30, at Noon
MANILA.....	YUENSANG.....	SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 p.m.
MANILA.....	LOONGSANG.....	SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 p.m.

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**TIENTSIN LINE**.—A regular service is run from March to October between Tientsin and Peking and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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SIBERIA MARU	18,000-19 knots	Fri. 27th July.
TENYO MARU	23,000-21 knots	Fri. 10th August.
NIFFON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Sat. 25th August.
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Steamer.	Tons & Speed.	Sailing.
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	<b>SATSUTA MARU.</b> Capt. Iisano.	Tons 10,000.	SATURDAY, 14th July at 11 a.m.	
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	<b>CEYLON MARU.</b> Capt. Toki.	Tons 10,000.	SATURDAY, 14th July.	
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Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

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## HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1873-80.  
The zero of the tide corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 2 inches below mean sea level.  
To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 2 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at the Mount Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

June 29th to July 5th, 1917.			
Time	High Water	Low Water	Mean
Hour	Height	Height	Height
29th	5.15	1.15	3.15
30th	5.15	1.15	3.15
1st	5.15	1.15	3.15
2nd	5.15	1.15	3.15
3rd	5.15	1.15	3.15
4th	5.15	1.15	3.15
5th	5.15	1.15	3.15
6th	5.15	1.15	3.15
7th	5.15	1.15	3.15
8th	5.15	1.15	3.15
9th	5.15	1.15	3.15
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13th	5.15	1.15	3.15
14th	5.15	1.15	3